

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

The Campaign in this County.
The Republican County Committee have rented the office of James Hamilton under the Opera House as their campaign headquarters, and will use it as their rendezvous from this until after the November election. The committee consists of the following gentlemen:
Washington District—John Habberfield and Stephen Ripley.
Madison—Wm. F. Stifel and B. B. Dwyer.
Clay—W. F. Peterson and M. B. C. Wright.
Union—L. C. Rockwell and W. H. Rowe.
Centre—John R. Hubbard and T. R. Moffat.
Weber—Wm. H. Travis and Henry Schuchbach.
Rucker—John W. Schultz and S. L. Brice.
Richland—M. L. Hill and Wm. North.
Liberty—J. D. Whitman and A. McCullach.
Triadelphia—John E. Sisson and Ed. Atkinson.
Of this Committee Henry Schuchbach is Chairman and B. B. Dwyer, Secretary.
The members held their first meeting at their new headquarters last evening, and there was a very full attendance, thus showing great interest in the canvass. The following Finance Committee for the county campaign was appointed, composed of parties outside of the county committee, viz: Hugh Sterling, Spaulding, Wallace, A. G. Robinson, F. H. Hanke, and Capt. W. M. Curtis. These gentlemen are requested to meet at the Opera House headquarters on Friday evening at 7 o'clock.
For the benefit of all who take an interest in the progress of the present canvass in our midst, we herewith append the vote of Ohio county for several years, as follows:

1864—Lincoln—2,133	McClellan—2,008
1868—Barnes—2,481	Canfield—2,510
1872—Cleveland—2,185	Canfield—2,180
1876—Grant—2,529	Seay—2,497
1880—Grant—2,508	Seay—2,497
1884—Convention—1,418	Anti-Cor.—1,292
1888—Seay—2,886	Canfield—2,606
1892—Barnes—2,862	Canfield—2,499
1896—Grant—2,862	Canfield—2,499
1897—Grant—2,862	Canfield—2,499

A News Letter without News.
Col. Byrne, State Superintendent of Schools, yesterday received a letter from a correspondent at Ripley, West Virginia, (Jackson C. H.) informing him that "the principal hotel of the town" had just burned down at the time of writing; that "some other buildings are in the same condition"; that "six horses and two mules" had perished in the flames, and that the fire had occurred from somebody "accidentally throwing a cigar into Maguire's stable."
Col. Byrne was requested to communicate this news to the Wheeling papers and have them announce it to the public. And now that the Colonel has handed the letter over to us, and that we have published the news, what does anyone know about the fire at Ripley? We know that the principal hotel has burned down, but some people might consider one house the principal hotel while others would name some other house. The writer apparently never thought it important to say what hotel it was, nor what other houses were burned, and yet he thought the news important enough to request that it be given to the Wheeling papers for publication. This is a way of doing things that newspaper people look upon as very tantalizing indeed.

We refer to the matter not because it is of any importance, but simply to show the way that some intelligent people in the world transact business, or, in other words, to show that it is possible to write a news letter without any news in it. We hope the next time the writer addresses the Col. that he will tell him what the news was in his last letter. We will then give it to our readers. As it is, they will for the present be content with the announcement that a hotel, several other buildings, six horses and two mules, have been burned up at Ripley.

Wheeling and Bellaire.
Both branches of Council have now concurred in granting to the Street Railway Company the right to go on laying their track out 43d street to Benson's Ferry, at which point they will make a close connection with the Bellaire cars on the other side. As showing the heavy travel over this line between the two cities, we may refer to the fact that the Bellaire Company sold during the six months ending on the 10th of this month twelve thousand four hundred tickets for Wheeling, which would be at the rate of 25,000 per year. Supposing the Wheeling company to sell as many, it will be seen that 50,000 tickets are sold over the two lines in twelve months.
When we add to the travel over the street car lines the number of persons who travel by boat and by the steam cars, we can have some idea of the great importance of the trade between this city and Bellaire.

Wheeling and Cincinnati Prices.
Sirloin steaks are still quoted at 10 and 12 in yesterday's Cincinnati papers. As these are the prices of refrigerators on cars, by which dressed beef can be taken from Texas to New York, we should not be surprised to see some enterprising dealer embark in the business between this city and Cincinnati. Why not? Two and a half cents per pound is a handsome percent on a car load of beef.
The Cincinnati price for lamb is 8 and 10, and for veal 8 and 10.

The Parkersburg Times says that Col. Dan Johnson, J. H. Good, R. M. Delaplain, Col. Ben Wilson, and the Lord knows who else, are candidates for Congress in this district, while in the second district the contest is principally between two, viz: Martin and Hoge.

The news this morning in regard to a great battle between Gen. Crook and the Sioux Indians comes under the head of "Important It True." It looks a little fishy.

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

THE SIOUX WAR.

Terry's Forces and their Movements.

Situation in the Hands of the Indians.

The Difficulties of the Campaign.

Further Confirmation of the Squaw's Story.

CHICAGO, August 15.—The Times correspondent writing from Fort Buford, August 11, via Bismarck, Aug. 14, says Terry's forces which left Rosebud on the 8th numbered a fighting force of 1,600 men and was accompanied with a train numbering 225 wagons containing supplies for 3 days. Terry with a view of forming a junction with Crook, will move down the west bank of the Rosebud for 70 miles, and when combined the force will endeavor to engage with the Indians in the region of the Big Horn Mountain. The Crook scouts report that the main body of Sitting Bull's band is encamped on the Snake river, and to engage them it will be necessary for them to cross the Big Horn mountains which will be an almost impossible undertaking at this season of the year. There appears to be no prospect of another engagement with the Sioux unless the Indians desire to meet a fight. The troops will be unable to overtake them before the approach of cold weather. It is reported that large bands of Northern Indians have been seen crossing the Missouri between Fort Benton north into the British possessions, and it is not believed that they will be able to resist the advance of the army this year. Terry has decided to return his whole command to the mouth of the Rosebud about September 15th. All the troops will be withdrawn after that date.

Marshall County.

The vote polled at the Republican primaries in Marshall on last Saturday is said to have been very large. The interest turned mainly on the Sheriffship, and our advice is that the contest probably lies between Hicks and Hunter, with the chances perhaps rather in favor of the former. The exact result, however, will be shown in the County Convention that is to be held to-morrow at Moundsville.

So decided has been the primary canvass in Marshall that the Republicans may now be said to be pretty well prepared for the campaign—in fact to be on a war footing.

This first session of the 44th Congress finally ended yesterday. It began on the 6th of December last—over eight months ago. It is not impossible that Speaker Kerr's life has closed with the session. At last accounts he was sinking rapidly.

Belmont County Teachers' Institute at Bridgeport.

Met, agreeably to adjournment, at half past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and opened with a lecture on Education by Prof. Scott. Prof. Pratt followed on Geography. Prof. Shreve, of Martins Ferry, on Arithmetic. Mrs. Case, of Columbus, Ohio, followed with an interesting lecture on Elementary instruction in reading by means of the Phonetic system.

Prof. Pratt lectured on Geography and made a very acceptable impression.

Prof. Burns, who was billed for a lecture on Grammar, gave way for State School Commissioner Stuart, who gave an hour's talk on the duties of the teacher to the scholar and the scholar to the community. His remarks were eminently practical and marked their author as a man of square, sound thinking powers and judgment.

Mrs. Case followed with another interesting lesson on language, and a very pretty sketch. This lecture abounded with sparkling gems of thought and ripe reflection.

Prof. Scott closed with a very instructive lecture on Education. Mr. Scott is winning glowing opinions as a first-class lecturer and a most successful teacher.

Evening session in the M. E. Church.

Prof. Yarnell in the Chair.

Song—"What Shall the Harvest Be?"

Prayer by Rev. McCleary.

Song—"Ninety and Nine," by Professor Burns, who, by the way, is one of the best balladists we ever heard.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

Monday night's session of the House continued until 6 o'clock this morning, the most of the time after midnight being taken up in dilatory motions and maneuvers to prevent Cox from resuming his speech in reply to Kasson. At last, about 5 o'clock in the morning, a voice was heard from the opposition benches, and an opportunity was afforded to both Cox and Kasson to make due apology to the House and to each other for the exhibition of any passions or of the violation of any parliamentary decorum that either might have been guilty of.

After a speech which was frequently applauded by his own side of the House, defended Cox, Tilden from the assaults made upon him by Kasson, and eulogized him as the standard bearer of the National Democracy.

On Monday night, Mr. Randall the Senate amendments to the bill to defray the expenses of the District of Columbia until December 1st, 1876, were non-concurred in.

Mr. Morrison, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, stated that the committee had taken exception to the alleged improper use of money to aid in the passage of the Hawaiian treaty bill, but there was nothing in the evidence showing the justice of such allegations; he therefore moved that the committee be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Banning moved to non-concur in the Senate amendment to House bill for volunteers to aid in the suppression of Indian hostilities. He explained that the House bill provided for five thousand volunteer cavalry, and that the Senate amendment provided for an increase of the regular cavalry regiments to 100 men for each company. He asserted that existing laws already authorized that increase, but that if men were needed for the Sioux war they were needed immediately and he got on the frontier where he knew the Indian character and how to fight the Indians.

Measures Garfield and Thornburg favored the Senate amendment. After some further discussion the amendment was non-concurred in.

A message was received from the President announcing that he had signed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, but calling attention to the fact that Constitutionally the House had no right to order the withdrawal of Consuls or Ministers, though it might reduce or increase the salaries to be paid to said officers.

Mr. Lawrence thought Congress was morally bound as a political duty to appropriate for the salaries of Ministers as for any other officers.

Mr. Towner entered his protest against some of the doctrines announced on the other side in reference to the President's message in regard to the River and Harbor bill. He said after signing the bill the President's only duty was as the Executive, and the Constitution provides that he must take care that the law is executed.

A Constitutional discussion as to the limits of power of the President in regard to diplomatic officers was carried on by Tucker and Holman on one side, and by Garfield, Lawrence and others on the other. The message was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Measures Banning, Mills and Thornburg were appointed as a conference committee on the bill for the increase of the cavalry for the Indian war.

Mr. Page moved to take up and pass the Senate bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia, and after some discussion, and the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Holman to guard against a telegraphic monopoly, the bill was passed.

Mr. Hutton, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report exonerating the chairman of that committee (Knott) in connection with the Josiah Caldwell dispatch. He at the same time presented a paper written by Mr. Knott, the effect of which was stated on a former report being made, that there was to be no discussion of it, he had no authority from Mr. Knott for making the statement, nor had Knott any knowledge of that arrangement.

Mr. Hutton presented the views of the minority, dissenting from the majority report for the following reasons: First, that no report should be made or acted upon at this time, in the very closing hours of the session, when there is no time or opportunity for debate; second, that the matter has not been investigated, no witnesses sworn, and no testimony taken. The report was based wholly upon the presumption that the chairman had acted in good faith and in accordance with the law.

The majority report was adopted by a party vote—51 to 39.

Mr. Randall reported a bill appropriating \$5,000 to defray the expenses of a commission to prepare a suitable form of government for the District of Columbia. Passed. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Glynn, Hunter and Willard (Michigan) as the House members of such commission.

On motion of Mr. Willard the Senate bill limiting the expenditure for the public building at Little Rock to \$150,000 was passed, with an amendment, offered by Mr. Holman, reducing the amount to \$100,000.

The House then took a recess for half an hour waiting the message from the Senate fixing the hour for the final adjournment. After recess there being no other business before the House the Speaker pro tem announced the adjournment of the morning hour, which was followed by the House members of such commission.

The previous question having been moved by Bland, dilatory motions were thereupon resorted to by the opponents of the measure in order to consume the morning hour.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to increase the cavalry force for service in the Sioux war and proceeded to explain it.

The House recedes from its proposition to authorize the raising of 5,000 volunteer cavalry and accepts the proposition to increase the regular cavalry for operating against the Sioux by 2,500 men. The conference report was agreed upon; yeas 107, nays 39.

The following are the names: Ashle, Blackburn, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Clark of Kentucky, Cook, Clymer, Cowan, Cox, Dibble, Douglas, Fulton, Foley, Franklin, Gans, Goode, Ganser, Hart, Hildreth, Herold, Hooker, House, Hutton, Jones of Kentucky, Knott, Lamar, Piper, Riddle, Robinson, Robbins, Seales, Singleton, Seemon, Terry, Walker of Virginia, Whitborne, Wike, Williams of Alabama—39.

Mr. Banks rose and after congratulating the House on the good fortune which had attended it, and the degree of health and happiness which had accompanied it during the present long and laborious session, said that the House could not forget that at the very moment of its organization one of its members had been stricken down with disease, and was still falling in health; until the House was led to believe that his end was near. He (Banks) had been handed by a member of the House, Mr. Cox, a telegram received by that gentleman from the absent Speaker, dated

at four o'clock this afternoon, which reads as follows: "My condition is very critical; no change since morning."

Mr. C. KERR.

He was sure that it would be the unanimous desire of the members of all sections of the country that the House should express its high integrity, its admiration for his services, and its hope for the restoration of his health. He therefore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives, at the moment of closing its present session, tenders to Hon. M. C. Kerr, its beloved presiding officer, the unanimous expression of heartfelt sympathy for its members in his affliction and hope that the recovery of his health may soon give to his country the benefit of his counsel and example.

The resolution was declared unanimously adopted by the Speaker pro tem. (Snyder) and a copy of the resolution was ordered to be entered in the Journal.

On motion of Mr. Crounse, the bill providing for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the Confederated Ojibwa and Missouri Indians and Sac and Fox Indians, in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, was taken up and passed by the House.

The Speaker announced as members of the joint committee on Chinese immigration Messrs. Cipes, Butler and Wilson.

At 7 o'clock a message was received from the Senate announcing that that body had passed a resolution for the adjournment of Congress at 7 o'clock this evening, and on motion of Mr. Morrison a similar resolution was adopted by the House.

Mr. Page, of California, rising to a privileged question, said that in the appointment of the committee which had the honor of reporting on the Nevada (Woodburn) and myself have been consulted.

Here the Speaker said that is not a privileged question.

Mr. Page persisted however in spite of the Speaker's protest and called to order the Speaker's committee on the bill to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers to aid in suppressing the Indian hostilities and it was agreed to.

Mr. Willard called up the House joint resolution providing for a final adjournment of the House of Representatives at 7:30 p. m. this day. Amendment was agreed to and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Windom and McCreary were appointed a committee to join with the Committee on the House of Representatives to inquire into the expediency of providing for the relief of Mr. James K. Polk, widow of ex-President Polk, was discussed at some length and passed.

Mr. Logan called up the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers to aid in suppressing the Indian hostilities and it was agreed to.

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Mr. Edmunds said he would be glad if some one older than himself would inform him whether the Senate could return a bill to the President after he had reduced it. The Constitution of the United States, according to his views, was explicit on that subject. When a bill was returned without the signature of the President the Senate must proceed to consider whether the bill should be passed notwithstanding the objection of the President. He moved that the message be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Ingalls argued that the President could not recall a bill after he had signed it. The whole duty of the Senate must be to the President to say whether the bill should be passed over the President's veto.

The motion to refer the message was rejected. The question being on the passage of the bill notwithstanding the objections of the President, it was passed by the House.

The Chair announced as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to frame a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia Messrs. Spencer, Windom and Whyte.

Mr. Morrill called up the House joint resolution providing for the relief of Mr. James K. Polk, widow of ex-President Polk, was discussed at some length and passed.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The English Parliament Prorogued.

LONDON, August 15.—Parliament was prorogued at 2 o'clock this afternoon by the royal commission.

The following is the Queen's speech read from the Throne by Lord High Chancellor:

My Lords and Gentlemen—I am happy to be able to release you from your attendance upon parliament. My relations with all foreign powers, are of a friendly character, and I look forward confidently to the maintenance of the good understanding which now prevails. The efforts which in common with other powers, I have made to bring about the settlement of difficulties, unfortunately existing between the Porte and its Christian subjects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, have been hitherto unsuccessful. The conflict begun in these provinces have been extended in consequence of the present war, to Servia and Montenegro.

I am deeply thankful that I highly value, to offer my good offices for the purpose of mediation between the contending parties, bearing in mind also the duties imposed upon me by treaty obligations and those which arise from considerations of a human policy.

A difference has arisen between my government and that of the United States in the treaty of the 9th of August, 1842, which relates to the mutual surrender of persons accused of certain offenses. The inconvenience to both countries which would follow a cessation of the practice of extradition are great and obvious, and I entertain the hope that new arrangements will soon be arrived at by which the matter will be placed on a satisfactory footing.

I am deeply thankful that my dear son, the Prince of Wales, has returned in good health from a lengthened journey in India. His presence in that part of my dominions has given occasion for expressions of feelings of loyalty and devotion to the throne which I highly value. I have by proclamation assumed the title of Empress of India. In making, as regards India, this additional ancient style of my crown, I desire to record on this occasion the peculiar interest to me and my people in the great progress which is being made in the development of the resources of that country.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I feel for the happiness of my Indian people. I trust that peace and order will be re-established in the Malay Peninsula, and that the rulers of the native States will cheerfully accept the recommendations and assistance of my officers for the better government of their territories. The visit to this country of the President of the people of four States has resulted in a satisfactory settlement of the long controversy which has existed in reference to the province of Griqualand, and an important advance has thus been made towards that friendly and cordial cooperation of neighboring States, which is essential to the interests of South Africa. A conference in regard to the South African affairs, in regard to which papers have already been laid before you, is now sitting in London and will contribute largely to a settlement of the various and important questions.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberal supplies you have voted for the public service. An additional outlay was required to place in my hands and carry upon a proper footing of efficiency, and the check which had been given to the advance of the revenue by the comparative stagnation of trade compelled me to propose an increase of taxation. I desire to acknowledge the readiness with which you have responded to that appeal, and at the same time to assure you that no efforts shall be wanting to keep the expenditures of the country within the bounds of moderation.

My Lords and Gentlemen, the act which you passed for the amendment of the law relating to the carriage of shipping will promote the safety of our ships and seamen without imposing unnecessary restrictions upon the conduct of the service. I have observed with much satisfaction the arrangements which you have made for maintaining and improving the efficiency of the Royal Navy, and I am sure that the United Kingdom by which at the same time the judicial committee of the privy council and intermediate court of appeals will be improved and strengthened. In bidding you farewell I pray that the blessing of God may rest on your efforts to improve the efficiency of the service, and I am sure that you will discharge all your duties.

LONDON, August 15.—A dispatch from Belgrade says it is reported that the Turks have advanced beyond Bonja and that the Servians evacuated that important pass without firing a shot. It is quite possible that the constant rumors of the Turkish advance and the Servian retreats are exaggerated, but it is denied that the prospect of the Servians is becoming more gloomy. The rumor of their evacuations of Belgrade and from Sarajevo to Paranki, though not confirmed, is more than likely that the expected great battles at Alexinet and Deligrad will never be fought.

The officials continue to assure the public of their ability to beat the Turks. Nevertheless consternation prevails, and must increase as the number of runaways increases.

A very unpleasant affair occurred here between the officers of the English relief societies. Dr. Thomas, who is at the head of the Christian League, laid information before the Minister of War denouncing Dr. Lazenby, who is connected with the National Aid Society, as a Turkish spy, and he (Lazenby) was compelled to leave. This has paralyzed the action of the English societies which are unconnected with the Christian League.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, August 15.—The Scotsman publishes a dispatch from London saying that Disraeli's invention of the privy seal, which is the key to the organization of the Cabinet. It is believed the following changes will ultimately be made: Lord George Manners, the present Postmaster-General, will be elected Peer and take the privy seal; Hon. Stephen V